



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

throughout the country, and all other organizations interested in any way in the greatest and most commanding movement of our time, will send delegates. The governor of Massachusetts has already appointed six delegates to the Congress, and those of other States are expected to do likewise. This Congress ought easily, considering the remarkable peace events of the year, to be made the most imposing peace demonstration ever held in this country.

For further information address Mr. Tunstall Smith, Organizing Secretary, The Preston, Baltimore, Md. The hotels are likely to be crowded, and rooms should be written for at once.

### Official Notice of the Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society.

The Eighty-Third Annual Meeting of the American Peace Society will be held at the time of the third National Peace Congress, in McCoy Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., May 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., to receive the reports of the Board of Directors and of the Treasurer, to elect officers and Directors for the coming year, and to transact any other appropriate business. The newly-elected President of the Society, Senator Theodore E. Burton, will take the chair. In view of the removal of the Society's headquarters to Washington, this will be in certain respects the most important annual meeting held for many years, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of members from different parts of the country.

### A Peace Mission to Canada.

#### Lecture Tour of the Assistant Secretary.

"I have just finished a journey of two thousand miles and have come from one of the finest peoples to be found in the world. I have seen Canada in the coldness of her winter snows, but the chill was completely taken out of the air by the warmth of Canadian sunshine,—I mean, the hospitality of the Canadian heart. Canada is our good friend; we have none better; and nobody can do a better work than to promote feelings of international respect and kindness between Canada and the United States in the future."

These were the words of Dr. James L. Tryon, Assistant Secretary of the American Peace Society, when he arrived home from his tour of Canadian clubs and universities during the month of February.

The Assistant Secretary went to Canada for the purpose of assisting in popularizing the peace movement there, and of promoting the century of peace celebration between Canada, Great Britain and the United States. He addressed the Canadian Club at Hamilton, Ontario; the faculty of education, students of pedagogy and public school teachers at the University of Toronto; the

Church of the Epiphany and St. James' Cathedral in Toronto; the Canadian Club at Belleville; the Canadian Club and Queen's University as well as the Woman's Club, Kingston; the Teachers' Association, Ottawa; the Diocesan Theological School of the Church of England, Montreal; the Canadian Club and the University of New Brunswick, Fredericton; Trinity and St. Paul's Episcopal churches, St. David's Presbyterian Sunday School and the Canadian Club, St. John. He also addressed a meeting of people interested in peace education that gathered to give him a reception in the home of Mrs. W. F. Hatheway, Coburg Street, St. John. Mrs. Hatheway has for several years been a member of the American Peace Society, and has done important pioneering work in the peace cause in New Brunswick.

From St. John the Assistant Secretary went to Wolfville, N. S., where he spoke before Acadia University at a meeting of all the departments of the university and the preparatory schools, and to Windsor, where he addressed the students of King's College, one of the oldest educational institutions in the British colonies. At Halifax he spoke at the Presbyterian Theological College and before the Canadian Club. His last meeting was with the Canadian Club, Moncton.

While at Ottawa Dr. Tryon visited Parliament, where he met R. L. Borden, M. P., leader of the Opposition; Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, M. P., Minister of Labor, who, like Senator Root, proposed the century of peace celebration; Dr. Martin J. Griffin, Librarian of Parliament, and other prominent Canadians. At Halifax he met Mayor Chisholm, who, with Mr. King, attended the last Mohonk Conference. At Toronto he met Mr. Justice Riddell, who was one of the speakers at the meeting of the Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes, Washington. At various places, but particularly at Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, St. John and Halifax, he found people who were sufficiently interested in the peace movement to warrant him in suggesting the organization of the peace movement in Canada on a plan similar to that now being adopted by the American Peace Society, a national association of federated state organizations. It is his opinion that it is only a question of time and of the choice of leaders when such a movement will begin in Canada.

"As for Canada," he says, "she is proverbially a land of peace. She has a stainless record as regards aggressive war, is noted for her success in industrial arbitration, and has been true to the British constitution by more than a century of steady political progress by constitutional methods. I believe that Canada is destined to a foremost place of leadership in the peace movement in the future."

He heard many expressions in favor of the proposed centennial of peace. Sometimes when he reached that

part of his address at which he spoke on this subject, the audience testified with applause to their desire to hear the idea discussed. He also found a hearty response to the suggestion of a treaty of unlimited arbitration between the United States and Great Britain.

At the time of his visit international relations were somewhat strained, owing to the differences of political parties in Canada with regard to the reciprocity question. These became emphasized and the feeling of loyalty became intensified when statements were made and a resolution was offered in the United States Congress that suggested the annexation of Canada. The mission of the Assistant Secretary to Canada had nothing whatever to do with reciprocity, but the discussion of this question helped him to appreciate the earnestness with which Canadians cling to their growing ideals of nationality.

"Canada," he says, "has her own nationality, though she is loyal to the British empire. Talk of annexation is unhistorical and the thing itself improbable. One argument for the study of Canadian history by Americans is that we should save ourselves from making the mistake of thinking annexation possible. It would be just as sensible for Great Britain to propose the annexation of the United States as for us to suggest the annexation of Canada. Both nations are distinct. Canadian nationality, like American nationality, has come to stay. Each country will work out its own destiny in its own way. Each will respect the institutions of the other as best suited to it. Both will be firm friends and will stand shoulder to shoulder in solving kindred problems on the North American Continent, but their relationship, so far as may now be seen, will be no more than that of a heart union. It will not be a political union."

"Canada has a glorious future. She believes that she is to be one of the greatest nations of the twentieth century, and we wish her Godspeed on her triumphal march forward in the van of the British empire."

While in Canada, it was suggested to Dr. Tryon that he make a similar lecture tour of the Canadian West in the near future.

### Editorial Notes.

The Savarkar  
Case at  
The Hague.

A new case has been settled by the Hague Court, but so quietly that it has attracted as little notice as a case might have done if brought by two States of the Union before the Supreme Court at Washington, and it has been adjudicated with a promptness that does credit to the arbitral system of the nations.

It was a dispute between Great Britain and France, known as the Savarkar Case. Savarkar, a Hindoo, had been one of a group of conspirators against the government of Great Britain in India, had published writings approving assassination as a legitimate political remedy, and had been an accessory before the fact in a murder by furnishing a weapon with which a British official had

been killed. After his arrest in London he was put aboard ship for India, where he was to be tried for his offense, but he crawled through a porthole while in the harbor at Marseilles and swam ashore in the hope of escape. He was caught, however, and restored to the ship, taken to India, tried and sentenced to a long term of imprisonment.

The dispute arose over the circumstances of his recapture. The Socialist party in the French Chamber of Deputies, which took up the matter, held that Savarkar was a political offender, and that the right of asylum had been violated, even though it might be shown that the regular legal forms had been complied with at the time of his surrender. The French government was compelled to remonstrate with Great Britain, and the question was referred to a tribunal at The Hague.

The issue was whether the French or the English version of the man's recapture was the correct one, and whether formal extradition proceedings were necessary. The ruling was in favor of Great Britain. It appeared that the prisoner was arrested by French and not by British officers, and, as he was handed over by officers in rightful possession, formal proceedings of extradition were declared to have been waived.

This was a simple, sensible settlement of a point in international law, such as we might expect of France and Great Britain, two nations which have been conspicuous in promoting the success of the peace movement by agreeing under their treaty of 1903, since renewed, to refer disputes of a legal nature to the International Court of Arbitration.

Among the men actively engaged in promoting international good feeling and confidence, one of the most important phases of the peace movement, the foremost place, all things considered, must be given to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, now in this country on an extensive lecturing tour. He was the first to organize international visits of members of parliaments, and has himself conducted at least two such visits of French parliamentarians. He is the founder and president of the International Conciliation Association, which has branches in several countries. Besides these special efforts at international good understanding, Senator d'Estournelles has been in the front ranks of the general peace makers. He is a prominent member of the French International Arbitration Society, the founder and president of the Interparliamentary Group in the French Parliament, a member of the Hague Court, and has represented France in both the Hague Conferences. He has for years in the French Parliament, first in the House and then in the Senate, led in opposition to the current rivalry in armaments, and his speeches on the subject